THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. V. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 15, 1926 No. 8

Important Program of Legislation Is Prepared By Farmer Members of the House of Commons

Program Now Practically All Ready, as Result of Frequent Consultations Between Farmer Executive and Committee of Cabinet During Long-Drawn-Out Debate—Robert Gardiner Outlines Legislation Which It is Expected Will Be Enacted This Session—Costs Other Development Which Made Co-operation Possible

In the interview below, Robert Gardiner, M.P., outlines a few of the legislative proposals which the Farmer members have advanced and expect to see enacted during the present session. Mr. Gardiner was not in a position to refer to some other proposals affecting the interests of the farmers which will be brought before the House of Commons in due course.

S. G. Coote, U. F. A. member for Medicine Hat, describes in a brief interview the developments which have resulted in the decision of the Farmer members to co-operate with the Government, for legislative purposes.

The program suggested by the Farmer members includes legislation fixing Peace River freight rates on farm products at the prairie level; grain act amendments, revaluation of soldier settlers lands, co-operative marketing, western representation on the railway commission, and other matters.

"We expect to get action upon an important program of legislation suggested by us, and prepared at Ottawa during the long-drawn-out debate on the speech from the throne," stated Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U. F. A. group, in an interview with "The U. F. A." in Calgary last week. Mr. Gardiner was taking advantage of the recess to pay a brief visit to Alberta.

BUSIEST SESSION THOUGH SELDOM IN HOUSE

"The session has been the busiest I have known—and I have scarcely been in the House of Commons at all," Mr. Gardiner informed "The U. F. A." While speakers in the Parliamentary marathon staged by the Conservatives were talking to almost empty benches, and the public outside of Parliament ceased to take any interest in the debate, the Farmer members were at work in conference and in their various committees, getting ready for the serious business of the session.

LEGISLATION READY; SESSION SHOULD BE SHORT

"We took advantage of the opportunity to get the legislation we hope for ready, so that it can come up for consideration at a very early date," said Mr. Gardiner. "In former sessions much important legislation has been delayed until near the end, and it has therefore been difficult to secure for it the proper consideration. This year the legislation is almost all ready, and I do not see any reason why the session should be a long one."

During the progress of the debate on the address, the Parliamentary executive of the Farmer members, of which H. E. Spencer, M.P., is secretary, and upon which Mr. Gardiner is Alberta's representative, have been constantly at work, and have held frequent conferences with a committee of the Cabinet. Following these conferences, the Farmer executive have reported back to the conference of all the Farmer members, and in this way great progress has been made.

AN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATION—U. F. A. PLAN

"We have been conducting an experiment in co-operation—one of the most difficult things to achieve, and we hope to be successful," said Mr. Gardiner. "We are co-operating for legislative purposes, and no fusion or coalition is contemplated. The method of co-operation which we are following is entirely new, and is in accordance with the principles laid down repeatedly by the U. F. A.

"I anticipate that the program of legislation forecast in the speech from the throne will be fully carried out, while in addition there will be important legislation suggested by the Farmer group in the House." Certain matters which would be disclosed in due course in Parliament itself, could not be discussed at this stage by Mr. Gardiner, but he reviewed briefly a number of the measures which the Farmers hope to get through this session.

One of the most important will be the amendments to the Canada Grain Act including the amendment proposed by M. N. Campbell, Farmer member for Mackenzie, Sask., to establish the right of a farmer to have his grain delivered to whatever terminal he pleases.

PRAIRIE RATES FOR PEACE RIVER TILL OUTLET OBTAINED

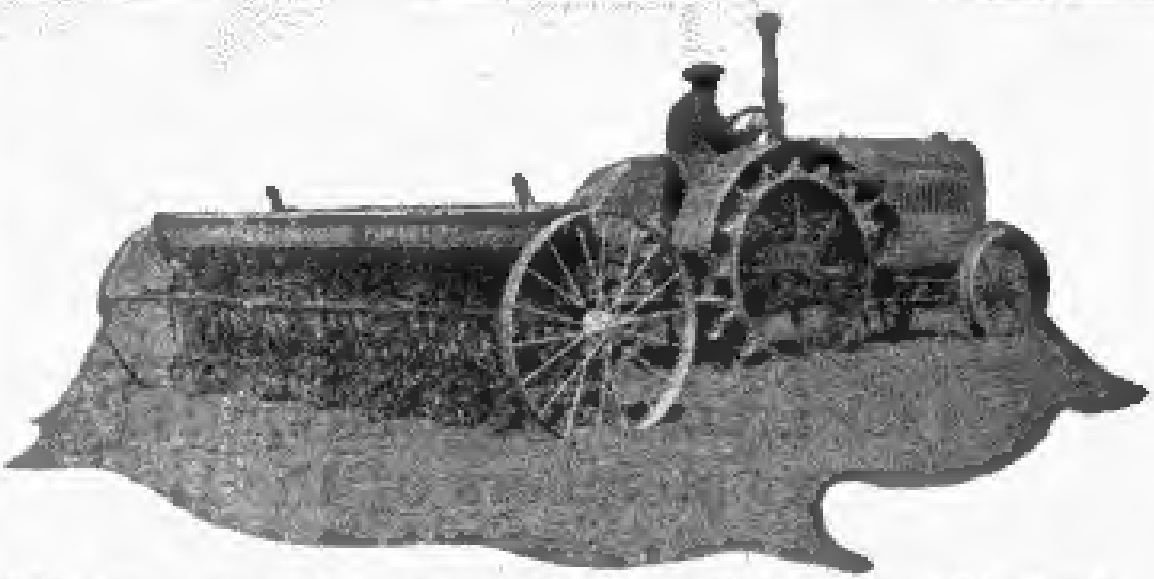
Another item on the program will be legislation to provide that the freight rates on farm products from the Peace River country shall be at parity with the prairie rates until such time as a more permanent solution of the problem of providing an outlet for the Peace River to the Pacific coast has been found.

Mr. Gardiner also stated that the Farmer members were hopeful of obtaining a revaluation of soldier settlers' lands in districts where this has been shown to be necessary. It is anticipated that more adequate representation of the west on the railway commission will be obtained. Old age pension legislation, suggested by the Labor group (a resolution favoring old age pensions was passed by a recent Annual U.F.A. Convention), prison reform legislation, and the development of a national coal policy, are other matters upon which it is anticipated that satisfactory results will be obtained.

DEPARTMENT TO FOSTER CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IDEA

The Farmer members have also considered the matter of Co-operative Marketing from a Dominion standpoint, and while it is hardly necessary to give assistance in the Western Provinces, where the farmers have established co-operative

(Continued on page 17)



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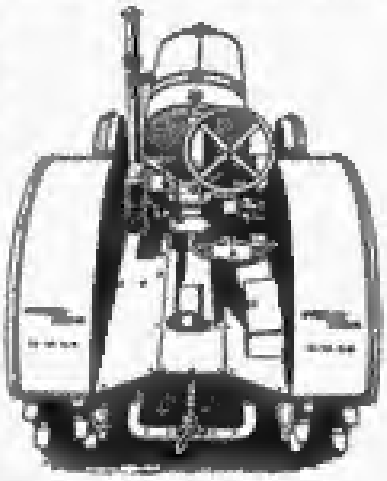

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EDITORIAL

WHEAT POOL BRINGS IMPROVED BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Throughout the Prairie Provinces there is today in business circles a marked tendency to improved conditions, a general feeling that the worst period of depression has been passed, and that a period of steady, sound, and progressive development has now begun. What have been the most important factors in bringing about the change? In the opinion of some of those best qualified to speak, the establishment of co-operative practice in the marketing of wheat is in large measure responsible.

The testimony of Alexander MacDonald, head of the MacDonald Consolidated, who control fifteen wholesale grocery establishments between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast, is a case in point. In an interview with a Winnipeg newspaper Mr. MacDonald declares that returning prosperity in the business world is in a very great degree due to the Western Wheat Pools, which have vastly improved the economic position of the farmers, and therefore of the business community. Mr. MacDonald, who is 70 years of age, is one of the pioneer business men in the West. For 32 years he was president of the Great West Life Insurance Company. No man in Western Canada is in a position to speak with greater authority than he.

"The Western Canadian Wheat Pools," he says, "have proved a tremendous benefit to the agriculturists of Western Canada. This has been established beyond a doubt. The benefits are very marked in general business transactions. Not only have collections been more regular, but at the present time business is exceptionally good at every point through to the Coast."

Mr. MacDonald's verdict is a high tribute to the organized farmers of the West, and particularly to those of Alberta. It was the development among the farmers, first of a sense of revolt against intolerable conditions, and then of a spirit of solidarity and co-operation, that made the progress of recent years possible. In the face of misrepresentation and powerful opposition, of misunderstanding and often of ignorant abuse, the farmers of Alberta and of the other Provinces continued perseveringly for nearly two decades the task of organization and of self-education. It was in the U. F. A. that the idea of establishing a Pool for the marketing of Canadian wheat originated. It was as a result of several years' study and the building up of opinion by the U. F. A. in all its various branches, that the Wheat Pool was finally launched. The organized farmers of Alberta thus became mainly responsible for an enterprise which was soon to become the greatest economic enterprise controlled by farmers in any part of the world, and to form the foundation upon which, as Mr. MacDonald's tribute plainly indicates, any future prosperity in the business world in Western Canada must largely be built.

THE IMMIGRATION POLICY OF THE ORGANIZED FARMERS

A few years ago, when Governments and short-sighted public men were seeking to remedy the lamentable condition of Western agriculture by spending millions of dollars in an effort to place thousands of new settlers on lands where the pioneer farmers could not make a living, the U. F. A. and a number of the most outspoken of the U. F. A. representatives at Ottawa, incurred considerable odium among the old line political parties and their press, by opposing wanton expenditure of public money on immigration propaganda.

The U. F. A., and its representatives, have been justified by events. The money spent on immigration propaganda has been almost entirely wasted. Improving conditions in agriculture (insofar as there has been improvement) have come in spite of the policy of the politicians. They have come, as Mr. MacDonald shows, largely as the result of the organized farmers' own efforts to raise the economic level of their industry. And the permanence of any settlement which may take place in this and future years, will be determined, not by the reckless use of money for propaganda purposes by Governments and immigration agencies, but by the degree in which the organized farmers themselves may be enabled through their own efforts to improve conditions, and so to build up the only kind of immigration agency worth having—a community of contented settlers.

* * *

In the notes from the Alberta Legislature published in this issue, Mr. Mackenzie calls attention to a further Albertan editorial in criticism of the Government which is at variance with the facts. It is unfortunate that the desire to serve party ends should have led any daily newspaper either deliberately to misrepresent proceedings in the Legislature, or to jump hastily to adverse conclusions without ascertaining what the facts are.

* * *

In the interview published in this issue, Robert Gardiner foreshadows a few of the important administrative and legislative measures which the Farmer members of Parliament expect to see carried into effect this session. In addition to the rural credits legislation, and other reforms indicated in the speech from the throne, an important program suggested by the Farmer group will be presented. These reforms, including the rural credits bill, are being seriously considered only as the result of the election by the farmers of Canada of a strong contingent of their own representatives, who hold the balance of power at Ottawa.

* * *

The public accounts tabled in the Legislature last week reveal the result of several years of capable financing, rewarded by a substantial surplus. The financial statement is now presented in a business-like and intelligible form. The change in the system of accounting inaugurated by the U. F. A. Government, is itself one of the most important reforms of the present administration. The Farmers' Government has proved itself the most efficient and the most business-like of business Governments in the history of the Province.

* * *

CONSCRIPTION OF OTHER PEOPLE
(Ottawa Citizen)

Bernard M. Baruch, one of the controllers of money-power in the United States, is an advocate of the policy of "taking the profit out of war." He served as chairman of the American war industries board, which perhaps brought him to the view that the machinery of production should be conscripted as well as the nation's man-power in times of war. He would favor complete government control of industry for war service, which sounds quite radical. But it is amusing to learn that Mr. Baruch is opposed to the "conscription of wealth" where it might be applied to finance. He is a great financier.

As Seen From the Press Gallery

Notes of the Week From the Alberta Legislature — *By JOHN MACKENZIE*

Albertan's Attack on U. F. A. Government at Variance with the Facts—What Hospitals Act Amendment Means—Mr. Marshall and Spray Lakes—The Game of Politics—And a Few Things to Remember at Election Time

The Calgary Albertan, in its issue of March 11th, states the Alberta Government on the bill amending the Hospitals Act. Under the heading of "Unfair to Hospitals," it states that:

> The Farmer Government is making one more attack upon public hospitals, civic and others. There has been a serious, almost fatal discrimination against hospitals in the past by the provision that hospitals must accept all patients and on the other hand the hospitals cannot collect from municipalities from which indigents come for more than $200 from towns, or $100 in smaller municipalities. The hospitals are assessed with the expense. They must care for the indigents whatever may happen and can collect the full amount of the bill from no person.
>
> That is very unfair legislation and has always been so recognized. It is made worse this year by an amendment that this limitation is not for every case but for all cases during the year.
>
> Bassano has a hospital. Gleichen has none. This situation might arise. A disaster in Gleichen involving serious injury to several persons who were indigents, occurs and the indigents are passed on to the Bassano hospital. The Bassano hospital ratepayers will for the future have to pay for the keep of the Gleichen indigents.
>
> If there is any legislation more unfair than that, it has not yet been drawn to the attention of the public. The amendment this year aggravates and extends the unfairness. It discourages the creation of hospitals.

This statement is absolutely at variance with the facts. The only object of the bill is to remove an ambiguity in the Hospitals Act, and to make it clear that the liability of a Municipal District is limited to $200 per patient per year. The Albertan's editorial states that the limitation is not for every case, but for all cases during the year, conveying the impression that the liability of the municipalities is limited to a total of $200 per year.

The unfairness complained of is not to the hospitals. Many municipalities are already, as stated in the Assembly, finding the burden of indigents almost insupportable, and in one case—that of Carbon M. D.—forty per cent. of the total revenue of the Municipality goes to pay for indigents.

Any unfairness that exists is that of The Albertan to the Government, which is doing its best to grapple with a difficult problem in a sympathetic way, and whose action in bringing forward the bill referred to had the unanimous approval of the House.

* * *

Oratory has been stated to be "the art of concealing thought." If this be so, then R. C. Marshall, Calgary Liberal member, is an orator of the first water, for he spoke for three-quarters of an hour on the Spray Lakes question on Wednesday, and expressed no thought on the matter.

Mr. Marshall was, of course, trying to keep in harmony both with his Calgary constituents, who want the Spray Lakes developed either by the Province or under Provincial control, and with the Liberal party in Ottawa, who so far have refused to give the Province the license to the power site.

In such delicate circumstances, Mr. Marshall naturally avoided declaring himself on the subject, and spent his time abusing the Government.

* * *

Voters who may be somewhat impressed by the arguments being advanced by Provincial representatives of the two old parties, should remember that a reversion to party government in Edmonton would mean that the policy of the Province would be dictated from Ottawa, a consummation devoutly to be avoided.

The only way to avoid it is to vote and work at the next election for the U.F.A. Government, which is responsible only to the people of Alberta.

* * *

The Government's legislative program is being pushed with commendable celerity. Already a number of bills have passed through committee and received third reading, and nearly all proposed legislation is already laid before the Assembly.

* * *

To Joe Dechene, Liberal member for Beaver River, falls the honor of introducing a new word to the dictionary. In the Spray Lakes debate, he said he was not going to be involved in any legal "squibble," an ingenious, if impromptu, compound of "squabble" and "quibble."

When Joe was well under way with his descriptions of the mighty waters of the northern rivers, his words poured over in cataracts like the rivers themselves, with quite as much volume and fury.

* * *

"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own."

These words of Kipling's might well be applied to the position Alberta is endeavoring to establish in connection with Spray Lakes and with the Natural Resources. While not wishing to start up a Provincial rights controversy, the Government is asserting Alberta's rights to the control of our own resources. The interests of Alberta will be protected by a Government that is responsible only to the people of the Province, not by one which would be a subsidiary of the big line parties, who control opinion by their distribution of senatorships, etc., in the Province. Remember this at election time.

* * *

The game of politics and its rules was well illustrated on Tuesday of last week when Perren Baker was answering a question by Geo. Mills, Liberal, regarding the number of children of school age who put in less than one hundred days of schooling in 1925. When Mr. Baker mentioned that the total was 36,145, the opposition listened in shocked silence, but when he mentioned for purpose of comparison, that in 1920 the number had been 60,641, there was a violent outcry that the Minister had no right to give this information, as it had not been asked for. The effect was that the answer had to be withdrawn as the particulars prepared by the Minister included figures for other years than 1925, and these were obnoxious to Mr. Mills.

* * *

It is not to be wondered at that the Liberals are anxious, on school and other matters, to draw a veil over the past, but their determined effort to prevent the 1920 figures coming out was countered by their being asked for by some Government member, and the figures were brought out in detail later in the week, and are given in the Legislature report.

Comparisons are indeed odious in this case!

* * *

Gordon Forster, U. F. A. member for Hand Hills, who was taken ill on the opening day of the session, is now back in his place. His condition for some time was serious and he is receiving congratulations on his recovery.

* * *

The ways of questioners are very devious. Sometimes a return will be asked for that involves a huge amount of labor and paper, when all that is really wanted is information on one matter.

* * *

The Assembly is at its best when in committee. Then party lines are forgotten, and members settle down to a frank discussion on bills, voicing their own opinions. It seems a pity that the Assembly could not be in committee all the time. This "viewing with alarm" and "pointing with pride" is all right for gallery and propaganda purposes, but in advancing the interests of the Province it cannot be of much value.

* * *

There are several lawyers on the Liberal benches, and only one on the Government side. Consequently, when some matter like fire insurance is on in committee, Liberal lawyers will come to the assistance of the Premier in explaining to the Farmer members intricate legal points, while when noxious weeds or agricultural pests are under discussion the farmers can enlighten the lawyers.

* * *

Speaker McPherson has during the week been away to Winnipeg on Wheat Pool business. During his absence Deputy Speaker McKeen is officiating.

* * *

Civil service employees put on a splendid concert in the cafeteria on the upper floor of the Parliament buildings, Tuesday afternoon of last week. Bearing out the theory that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," the proceedings in the Assembly Tuesday were exceptionally void of acrimony.

* * *

Geo. Hoadley's Dog Act is said to infringe one of the ancient rights enjoyed by canines, that every dog is entitled to one bite. Under his bill a dog can be destroyed for attempting to bite anyone. And not a voice was raised in defence of the friend of man!

A Few Hints on Tree Planting

By JOHN GLAMBECK

During the last few years a wonderful change in regard to tree planting has come over the Alberta prairie farmer, and the Government nursery station, at Indian Head, is kept busy supplying trees for windbreaks to the tree-hungry farmers. But there are still too many naked farms on the prairie, where the most powerful microscope would fail to locate a single bush or tree around the buildings.

A campaign for tree planting on every farm in the better rare-crop districts should be inaugurated. If every farmer had his buildings surrounded by a shelter belt it would make a wonderful change in the looks of the country.

Old Idea Passing

The old idea of coming to Alberta to make a stake, then departing for sunnier climes is passing away. It is true that many who came with such intentions have left, but most of them are minus the stake. It is also true that farming conditions here are a long way from being good; still if a man wants to remain a farmer, I know of no other place where he could go to better himself under any present economic system. So he may as well make up his mind to stay and fight it out, in conjunction with his fellow farmers, and while doing this try to make surroundings home-like on the farm.

Many farmers are also beginning to realize that in spite of the handicaps, it is possible to grow their own small fruit and some of the bigger fruits, such as some sorts of apples, crabs and plums. But while it is possible, as I have demonstrated myself, to grow apples, crabs and plums in Alberta, certain precautions must be taken, and I would not advise anyone to plant the bigger fruits unless they have a shelter belt or live north, where they have natural shelter trees; neither would I advise planting any old kind of trees from any kind of nursery located in the east or south, where trees are grown which may be all right for that locality, but will never stand the Alberta climate.

Luckily, we have today Governmental experimental stations, nurseries and farmers who have spent years trying out hardy sorts and who have developed quite a number of reliable trees which will grow and bear fruit in Alberta. Having done some experimental work myself, paying dearly for it, I have found a number of both small and big fruit trees reliable and hardy, and to anyone interested enough to write me I shall cheerfully give any information desired.

Only Time to Plant

There is only one time of the year for planting trees and shrubs in Alberta, and that is in the spring, between April 15th and May 15th. Apple and plum trees should be set out about 12 feet from windbreak and about 12 feet apart in rows, about same distance between rows; but you can plant smaller fruit in between rows so as not to waste the ground.

Bush fruit may be planted from 4 to 6 feet apart, and strawberry plants 18 inches apart in rows with 3 feet between rows. As tree roots are like a fish out of water, you must mention and dive to not let them dry out. In planting strawberries, keep your plants in a pail of muddy water. Keep away struggling roots, and do not double them. Do not wet the crown of strawberry plants.

For big trees dig a hole two inches deeper than they grow in the nursery. After setting the tree, fill the hole half full with top dirt, tramp solid, and put in a pail of water, then level up with loose dirt. Cultivate with a one-horse cultivator several times between May 1st and August 1st. If you have irrigation, it is a good plan to soak your grove in the fall and let trees freeze up wet. When shelter trees get too large to cultivate, put a foot of straw from an old strawstack bottom, between the rows; that will kill grass and weeds and help keep moisture from evaporating.

While a windbreak is the best in the long run, it is not absolutely necessary for berry bushes and strawberry plants, and if you have any ground in condition for planting next spring, don't hesitate

JOHN GLAMBECK

to set out small fruits. You may plant a row of sunflowers or two, which will save bushes.

Some Hardy Varieties

But when you make a start in tree planting, don't forget that many shrubs, ornamental trees and flower bulbs can be easily grown in Alberta. Scotch pine, white spruce, mountain ash, and white birch are all hardy and will grow inside your windbreak. Lilac bushes of various kinds are also all hardy and so are snowballs, flowering currants, spirea and honeysuckles.

While I know of some farm women who have made a success of raising annual flowers (that is from sowing the seed in the spring), I also know that, with many, it is more or less of a failure, as the seed lies in the ground so long before sprouting and the early fall frost gets the flowers. But if you plant bulbs you will have flowers. Tulips, iris, sweet williams, forget-me-not, hollyhock, poppy, phlox and peonies you can leave in the ground through the winter and they will bloom in the spring and summer as regularly as clockwork, while dahlias and gladioli must be taken in and put in the cellar in the fall.

No farm garden should be without the perennial vegetables—rhubarb, horseradish and asparagus. All three are easy to grow and when once planted arrive faithfully every spring. Asparagus is the earliest vegetable you can get in Alberta and one of the best.

Special Effort by Rossington U.F.W.A.

Seek to Enroll All Young People in District Between Ages of 16 and 21

A special effort is being made by Rossington Local "to enroll as members all the young people in the district between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one," writes the secretary, Mrs. R. J. Rabb, "and we are having a very good response from them. We started the year 1928 with a number of new members; all the old members have paid up again also.

"Some time ago an item appeared in one of the Edmonton papers headed in large letters 'Reorganization of Rossington Local.' I am sure I cannot explain where they got such information, as this has always been a very live Local since its formation many years ago. In fact, this district is much too Farmer to suit either of the Edmonton papers. The meeting referred to was our usual annual meeting.

"Our Local meets every second Saturday, a whist drive following the meeting. This has been the means of drawing in many visitors, and we trust in time they, too, will become U. F. A. members. On February 5th a whist contest was put on in our U. F. A. hall, between our Local and the Hazel Bluff Community Club. After a round of cards, the Rossington ladies served refreshments, and this was followed by an enjoyable hour of music and singing."

ORGANIZES U. F. W. A. LOCAL AT CONRICH

Mrs. E. E. G. H. Scholefield organized a new U. F. W. A. Local at Conrich on the evening of Wednesday, March 14th. Mrs. Scholefield went to Conrich, Wednesday, to address a meeting of the Conrich U. F. A., the organization developing from this meeting. The new Local is to be called Conrich U. F. W. A. and has elected Mrs. Barker, president, and Mrs. Carmen Ellis, secretary.

LOCKHART JUNIORS ORGANIZED

Mr. Don Pierson organized the Lockhart Junior Local recently, and will be its supervisor. Miss Annie Twinney and Miss Effie Gelin are the president and secretary.

D. Eaves Jr. and F. Sudder were elected officers of the new Junior Local at Chesterfield.

Heavy Grist of Legislation Dealt With During the Past Week in the Alberta Legislative Assembly

Public Accounts, Presented by Provincial Treasurer, Reveal Great Progress Made in Improvement of Alberta's Finances During Past Year

Special Correspondence

While the resolution on the Spray Lakes undertaking and consideration of important legislation formed the business of the Legislature last week, the feature of the week was the bringing down of the public accounts, which showed that during the year 1925 the Alberta Government took an immense stride forward in the improvement of public finances, expenditure being heavily reduced, and revenue showing a large increase. The brief summary given this week will be followed by a more detailed statement in our next issue.

Broaden Property Qualification In Municipal Bill

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 8.—Monday was a quiet day, the Assembly meeting in committee to discuss the new Municipal Districts bill. This bill is a consolidation of previous measures, but a number of changes have been made.

WIDENING THE FRANCHISE

The present Act calls for a property qualification for councillors and electors. Fred White, Labor (Calgary) objected to this, saying there was no reason why there should be a property qualification. His contention was that so long as a person was 21 years of age or over, a British subject, able to read and write, and had a residence qualification, he should be able to exercise the franchise.

This view was supported by R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary) and P. M. Christophers, Labor (Rocky Mountain). Mr. Marshall said that since the removal of the property qualification they had a better class of representatives on municipal councils than ever before, and Mr. Christophers contended that every person who worked paid taxes, whether he was registered as a property owner or not.

R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, who is piloting the bill through the Assembly, said that the new act did provide for a slight broadening of the property qualification. In framing the bill, he had been guided largely by the views of the representatives of municipal districts, and they were against the removal of the property qualification.

They were working in the direction of a broader qualification, but the Government would not be prepared to go as far as the Labor members suggested. However, he agreed to take back the clause in question, and have it rediscussed in committee, with some changes in the wording.

About 75 clauses of the new bill were passed and a number of the contentious clauses were allowed to stand over for further discussion.

DOG BILL GIVEN SECOND READING

A bill providing for the destruction of vicious dogs, sponsored by Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health, was given second reading. Mr. Hoadley pointed out that while the present legislation allowed the destruction of a dog which molested sheep or cattle, there was no provision at present for the destruction of dogs molesting children. The object of the new bill was to cover this point.

Telegrams exchanged between Premier Brownlee and Charles Stewart were read by Geo. Hoadley. The Alberta Government declines to accept the $9 per ton charges which it is claimed the Canadian National are asking, contending that the coal could be hauled at the $7 rate.

Hail Insurance Bill Passes Committee

Board of Health to Be Given Power to License Private Hospitals

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 9.—Good progress was made with legislation on Tuesday, a number of bills passing the committee stage, while many clauses of the Municipal Districts Act were disposed of.

The last hour of the afternoon was taken up by discussion of the clauses referring to the care of indigents by municipalities, some members being of the opinion that the care of indigents should be a Provincial matter.

R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, said that the Government could not afford to undertake this responsibility, which could be more sympathetically, economically, and efficiently undertaken by local bodies. The clauses were still under discussion when the House adjourned at 6 p.m.

R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), asked whether the Government were willing to submit the estimates to a committee of the Assembly before having them printed.

Mr. Reid replied that this would involve a change of policy, and so far as he was concerned, he would follow the same method as adopted in the past.

GETS MORE INFORMATION THAN WANTED

When Geo. Mills, Liberal (Athabasca) asked the Government for information regarding school matters, he was annoyed to get more information than he asked for, and insisted that the Minister furnish only the 1925 figures. In this he was backed up by the opposition leader, and as a result the question was only partially answered.

Mr. Mills had asked the Government how many children had failed to receive 100 days' schooling in Alberta in the years 1924-1925. The answer given by Perren Baker was that the number was as follows: Cities and towns 7,484, villages 4,722, rural schools 23,939, a total for 1925 of 36,145. The total for 1924 was 60,641.

Mr. Baker was proceeding to answer other questions regarding schools when the Liberals objected violently, amid laughter from the U. F. A. benches, to his giving the 1924 figures, as the questions only called for information for 1924 and 1925.

The Minister had therefore to withdraw the answers, and they will be resubmitted in the form asked for. He remarked, however, that giving the figures without comparison would convey a wrong idea of educational conditions in Alberta.

R. C. Marshall was informed that the total amount spent by the Province on investigating the Spray Lakes Power Scheme was $7,807.26, and that there were no outstanding accounts.

A number of other questions were held over until the return of Mr. Brownlee, who had been to Regina.

A bill amending the Private Hospitals Act (Geo. Hoadley) was passed through committee. This bill gives the Provincial Board of Health authority in towns, villages, municipal districts, and improvement districts, and the city boards of health authority in the cities, to inspect and license private hospitals. The decisions of the city boards of health are, however, subject to review by the Provincial Board.

RESPONSIBILITY LIMITED TO $200

A bill amending the Hospitals Act by limiting the responsibility of local authorities to $200 per patient in any one year, also sponsored by Mr. Hoadley, was passed.

Some little discussion took place on this bill. The Minister admitted that it was only a stop-gap. He had put certain propositions up before the last municipal convention, but they had been turned down. He had faith in the desire of the municipalities to do something, and they wanted a scheme that would embrace everybody. Health should be taken care of on a basis of ability to pay, and he would deal with this more fully when the Medical Professions Act came up. The permanent solution was a Provincial system, but the people were not ready for that yet.

PREMIER BROWNLEE UNANIMOUS CHOICE AT PONOKA

"The delegates to the Ponoka U. F. A. Constituency Convention last Saturday were of one mind when it came to the business of nominating a candidate for the Ponoka riding," states the convention correspondent in a letter to "The U. F. A."

"In 1921 events so shaped themselves that Mr. Brownlee was invited to represent this riding, and since that time his record and personal popularity have made the possibility of any other U. F. A. nomination unthought of.

"Page Baker presided and conducted the convention in a very businesslike manner.

"Both the Premier and Mrs. R. B. Gunn were greeted with enthusiasm when they addressed the afternoon session.

"Considering the state of the roads and the long distance some of the delegates had to travel the large attendance was remarkable."

Fred White, Labor (Calgary) averred that the municipalities had been trying to avoid responsibility.

W. T. Henry, Liberal (Edmonton) suggested that the liquor profits should be set aside for health payments.

Bills amending the Trustee Act (allowing trustees to invest funds in Municipal Hospitals) and the Optometry Act, were passed without discussion. The Dogs Act was held over to settle the question of appeal from a Justice's decision.

HAIL INSURANCE AMENDMENTS APPROVED

The bill amending the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, moved by R. G. Reid, passed through committee with very little discussion.

This bill, explained Mr. Reid, would have the effect of dividing the Province into zones, with varying hail rates.

It also contained a clause whereby the cost of inspection of any claim which amounted to less than 5 per cent. would, at the discretion of the Board, be charged to the claimant.

The surtax formerly imposed on those whose crops suffered loss is done away with under the new bill.

W. C. Smith, U. F. A. (Redcliff), asked if it were not possible to make the act apply to improvement districts, but the Minister said it had so far been impossible to evolve a scheme to do this.

PRINTING COSTS REDUCED

In answer to a question by J. R. Love, U. F. A. (Wainwright), Mr. Reid gave the costs of printing for the past five years as follows: 1921—$348,592.84; 1922—$283,908.92; 1923 — $251,238.14; 1924—$216,175.51; 1925—$192,803.18.

ADVERTISING COSTS ONE-THIRD 1921

The Provincial Treasurer stated that the advertising costs for the past five years were as follows: 1921—$84,-168.11; 1922—$81,363.72; 1923—$29,283.-34; 1924—$24,944.87; 1925—$25,308.06.

AUDIT TO BE TIGHTENED

Consideration of the Municipal Districts Act was then resumed, and a number of clauses passed.

The clause providing that the auditor shall send notices to at least 15 per cent. of the taxpayers in arrears was passed. Mr. Reid stated that the greatest opportunity for defalcation was presented in the assessment roll and the tax receipts, and the new clause would be effective in this regard. The bond rate had been raised from 3% to 4% on account of numerous defalcations, and he hoped to see bonding companies revert to the earlier rate when this clause went into effect.

LIABILITY FOR ROAD DAMAGE

M. C. McKeen, U. F. A. (Lac Ste. Anne), took objection to the clause making municipalities liable for damage done to any person by reason of roads, bridges, etc., not being in repair. This clause was all right in cases of gross carelessness, but especially in spring it was difficult to prevent washouts, etc., and fast driving motorists might easily suffer damage, and under the proposed clause could collect from the municipalities. The clause was held over for further investigation.

WEEDS ON ROAD ALLOWANCES

The question of responsibility for cutting weeds on road allowances was next discussed. Several members expressed themselves in favor of larger powers to municipalities, but Mr. Hoadley said this was covered in the Noxious Weeds Act.

The responsibility for road allowances, said Mr. Reid, was on the owner of the land adjoining the road allowances first of all, then on the municipalities. It was more economical for owners of land adjoining road allowances to keep these allowances clear of weeds rather than for the municipality to do it.

The section regarding indigents throws upon municipal districts the onus of taking care of indigent sick persons who have been in the district for three successive months, providing they have not been previously receiving relief from some other municipality; in that case the first municipality to pay out relief shall continue liable, even after the indigent has moved.

M. C. McKeen considered that the care of indigents should be Provincial, not municipal. He would like the Government to make a pronouncement on this. His suggestion was heartily endorsed from the other side of the Assembly by George Mills.

J. C. Brown, Liberal (Edmonton) complained that these indigents were coming into the cities and becoming a charge on them. In some cases municipal districts paid their transportation to the cities to get rid of them.

M. J. Conner, U. F. A. (Warner) said a similar condition existed in the smaller towns and villages, who were finding it an insupportable burden.

G. W. Smith, U. F. A. (Red Deer) quoted the village of North Red Deer as being one where there were a number of empty houses, and people were coming in from the country, occupying them, and ultimately becoming a burden on the village.

Mr. Reid heartily agreed with the other speakers that it was a big question,

Surplus of $188,019.54 for 1925 Is Shown by the Public Accounts

Savings of $246,261.03 by Alberta Government After Providing for Special Warrants—Revenue Increases $599,916.99

Showing that the total actual expenditure of the Province on income account in 1925 was $11,343,-006.45, or $246,261.03 less than the estimate, and that the revenue on income account was $11,521,023.99, or $599,916.99 greater than the estimate, the public accounts, tabled in the Legislature on March 11th by R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, reveal a surplus for the year, as forecast by Premier Brownlee some weeks ago, of $188,-019.54.

Some important details are given below:

Surplus for the year 1925	$ 188,019.54
Estimated deficit for the year 1925	348,158.48
Improvement on estimates	$ 536,178.02
ACTUAL REVENUES—Income Account	
Actual revenue for 1925	$11,521,023.99
Estimated revenue for 1925	11,921,180.00
In excess of estimates by	$ 599,916.99
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES—Income Account	
Actual expenditure for 1925	$11,343,006.45
Estimated expenditure for 1925	11,589,267.48
Less than estimates by	$ 246,261.03
Total net bonded debt:	
December 31, 1924	$70,911,814.73
December 31, 1925	73,463,833.54
Increase	$ 2,551,966.81

Savings on Expenditure

On the estimates of expenditure submitted to the Legislature at its last session there was a saving of $404,-[illegible] but after deducting expenditure under special warrants, $158,595.45, this was reduced to $246,261.03 as shown above. This saving may be shortly accounted as follows:

(Continued on page 10)

but he believed the local authorities could handle it more efficiently, economically, and sympathetically than a Government department. The Province would have to raise more money by taxation if they took over this responsibility. He did not know of any country where the care of indigents was undertaken by the central government. He was not satisfied with the present state of the law, but they could not go further at present. Bad as it was, the situation was not so serious as it had been several years previous. They might adopt a county council system, but they must admit that at present we were governed nearly to death. Under a central government plan he believed that they would have to pay much more out for indigents than at present.

The ideal condition, of course, was where every person met his or her own responsibilities. The committee to be appointed to consider the whole field of revenue and taxation would possibly be able to propose some solution of the question.

A. R. Claypool, U. F. A. (Didsbury) mentioned the case of Carbon M. D., where 40 per cent. of the revenues went to take care of indigents, due to the inclusion of mining camps in the municipality.

Discussion on the bill was closed at 4 p.m. and will be resumed at a later date.

Government Seeks Licence for Spray Lakes from Ottawa

Debate on Hydro-Electric Power Proposition Features Day's Proceedings

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 16.—In an endeavor to obtain allocation from the Dominion Government of the power rights on the upper Spray River to the Province, Premier Brownlee introduced a resolution today declaring that the Dominion Government should assign to the Province the waterpower rights, that they might either be developed by the Province or that the Province might control the project operated by private enterprise. Premier Brownlee's statement went exhaustively into the previous history of the project.

Fred White, Labor (Calgary), followed, giving figures to show that the project would be of great value to all of Alberta, and stating he would support the resolution.

Edmonton Liberal members—J. C. Bowen and W. T. Henry—stated that they could not support the resolution, as it seemed a local matter, and the Government should ask for control of all waterpowers.

R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), stated that he would demand guarantees of good faith from the Government before he would support the resolution.

The resolution proposed by Premier Brownlee was printed in "The U. F. A." in an editorial in the issue of March 4.

REVIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

The Premier indicated the steps that had already been taken by the Province in the Spray Lakes matter. They had followed the same course throughout, and for any delay that had occurred in the development of the project the Dominion Government were responsible.

On April 8, 1925, the Government had stated that it was their intention to hold a conference of municipalities to canvass the whole question, and ascertain how far they were prepared to participate.

They had also stated that if they did not consider it advisable to proceed with the project as a public enterprise, they reserved the right to grant the waterpower rights to the Calgary Power Company, on conditions which would properly safeguard the interests of the public, provided they got a license from the Dominion. Accordingly, in April, 1925, they made application to Ottawa for a license.

MUNICIPALITIES NOT UNANIMOUS

The conference of municipalities showed that Calgary was the only one urging the development of the project, and while some other municipalities wished further information, others were doubtful if they would be assisted by the project.

Objections had been raised that the scenic values of the park would be interfered with.

The Provincial Government were of the opinion, further, that the Spray Lakes site should not be developed independently of the present plant of the Calgary Power Company. They could not negotiate satisfactorily with the Calgary Power Company for its present plant unless and until the necessary license had been granted to the Province by the Dominion.

IMMEDIATE DECISION NECESSARY

In the meantime the power requirements of the Province, and particularly of Calgary, made it essential that an immediate decision should be reached by the Dominion Government with regard to the granting of the license, and that certain development work should be undertaken without delay, particularly the clearing of the basin and building of a dam.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION

If the Government's resolution passed the Assembly, the Government would urge upon the Dominion the necessity of immediately granting the license for development, and continue to urge that the license should be assigned to the Province, along with the present site of the Power Company and all existing contracts.

If the Dominion agreed, the Province would enter into immediate negotiations with the Company for the building of a dam, on terms that if within one year the Province should undertake the development of the project as a public enterprise, it would take over the construction of the dam on proper and reasonable terms.

The Government would also, if placed in such position, negotiate with the Calgary Power Company to ascertain upon what terms the present plant can be acquired, and continue to negotiate with cities and municipalities as to the extent they are prepared to co-operate by contracting for power, whereupon the Government would finally determine whether it would undertake the development as a public enterprise or grant the right to the Calgary Power Company on reasonable terms, safeguarding the right of the Province to take over the undertaking on terms which will not interfere with present development.

Proceeding, the Premier said that the Province was faced with many difficult problems, and they did not want to add another $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 to their debt without knowing exactly where they were going.

DOMINION POSITION UNCHANGED

The position of the Dominion Government was today the same as it had been before, and he had that day received a wire from Ottawa stating that with regard to the bill for the Natural Resources, they wanted the clause regarding national parks to read so that no waterpower or other development could be commenced within the park without the control of Parliament itself.

The Government had nothing to hide in this matter, and members could have any detail of the correspondence they wished.

In regard to the Ottawa message, he had wired a reply that the Province could not consent to a change in the agreement, as they did not think the parks area should be tied up in such a way.

Power for Calgary could be obtained by building the dam, and the Province would be willing to let the power company go ahead with the dam right away, once the lease was secured by the Province.

Power developments should either be Government developed or Government controlled. If the Dominion did not grant the Province's request, it would leave the Alberta Government in the position that they could not exercise their right of control at any future time.

COAL RATE TO STAND

Before the adjournment, Premier Brownlee stated that he had received a telegram from Ottawa that the 200,000 ton coal shipment had finally been arranged, and while he had no particulars, he expected it was on the basis first agreed to.

WHITE SUPPORTS RESOLUTION

Fred White, Labor (Calgary), said he was going to support the Government's resolution. The dam would enhance the scenic beauty of the park. He believed the figures given as to the cost of the project being $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 could be greatly reduced. The value given of the Calgary Power Company's present holdings was too high.

He would not advise the Assembly to rush into the project without fullest investigation, and until negotiations had taken place, but he hoped that public ownership would be the ultimate outcome. Other Provinces were operating provincially-owned plants successfully and profitably.

THE EDMONTON VIEW

J. C. Bowen, Liberal (Edmonton), said that so far as Edmonton was concerned, they could produce power as cheaply from steam as from Spray Lakes. He would like to see the resolution ask for Provincial control over all waterpower sites. Calgary could deal directly with the Dominion, if necessary. Let them decide now on the principle of public ownership.

It was possible for the people of Calgary to secure development, without bringing the matter on the floor of the Assembly. It was not improbable that the present request of the Province would not be granted by the Dominion. He was not an obstructionist, but could not support the resolution.

Views of W. T. Henry, Liberal (Edmonton), were similar. He did not want to do anything to hurt the development of Calgary, but he did not think the proposed resolution would assist it.

SEES C. P. R. IN POWER PROJECT

Alex. Moore, U. F. A. (Cochrane), said that the other six waterpower sites on the Bow were absolutely dependent on the Spray Lakes development. For this reason the Province should exercise control. He expected that the Calgary Power Company would become a subsidiary of the C. P. R., as the railway wished the power from the Bow to electrify their line through the mountains.

Some Easterners were objecting to this development, as they were not anxious to see Alberta develop industrially, and wanted to go on furnishing manufactured goods, while we supplied raw materials.

CALGARY MEMBER SPEAKS

R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), said the resolution was not definite. It sought to put the responsibility on the Dominion Government. He read long editorials from the Calgary Herald and Albertan which asserted that the Government were trifling with the subject.

Liberal Amendment Differs But Little From Government Resolution

Compare the Paragraphs in Parallel Columns Below—Resolution of Government Carries, With Support of Independent and Labor Members and One Liberal

EDMONTON, March 11.—The Government and the Liberal resolutions on the Spray Lakes power scheme are printed in parallel columns below:

Government Resolution

Moved by Hon. Mr. Brownlee, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hoadley:

That this House is of the opinion:

1. That the development of the waterpower resources of the Upper Spray River will not detrimentally affect the scenic beauty of the Banff National Park area.

2. That the industrial growth of the Province and the rapidly increasing demands for power make it essential that this water power site should immediately be made available for development.

3. That the Government of Canada should, therefore, before the close of the present session, make provision for the granting of the necessary license to permit of the development of this waterpower site.

4. Inasmuch as the terms and conditions affecting the distribution of power from this site vitally affects the people of the Province, the Dominion Government should assign to the Province of Alberta the said waterpower site in order that the Province may either develop the site as a public utility or effectually control and regulate the distribution of power in the interests of the people of the Province.

Liberal Amendment

Moved by Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Perlene:

That all the words after the word "that," where it first occurs in the first line of the resolution on the order paper be struck out and the following substituted:

The development of the waterpower resources of the Upper Spray River is essential to the industrial growth of the Province, and

That the rapidly increasing demands for power make it essential that this waterpower site be immediately made available for development.

Therefore, this Legislative Assembly doth urgently request the Parliament of Canada to assign to the Province of Alberta the Spray Lakes waterpower rights, and such lands therewith as may be necessary to embrace the entire Spray Lakes waterpower resources.

Debate on the above resolution and amendment consumed the afternoon sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, and part of the Thursday evening sessions.

Premier Brownlee, in closing the debate, severely castigated the opposition in a brilliant speech, for wasting the time of the Assembly, when the difference between the amendment they had moved and the original resolution, was so small that a Philadelphia lawyer could not explain the difference.

MRS. McCLUNG SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT

In the division which followed, Mrs. McClung (Liberal), and the Independent and Labor members voted with the Government.

The amendment was only brought in on Thursday afternoon, and gave several of the opposition members the opportunity to speak twice on the subject.

OPPOSITION HAS NO POLICY

The Premier submitted that never before had a debate so prolonged and accompanied by statement made that the Government were entirely wrong, combined with other criticisms of their policy, resulted in an amendment so nearly identical with the original resolution. The Government had been charged with being negligent and inefficient, and yet the opposition had nothing different to propose.

The only difference that might be quoted was that the Government asked for a license, which the opposition defined as being a lease. Now, a dog license was not a lease, neither was a gun license. A license, according to the dictionary, meant a permit, or to give the right to do something.

The opposition apparently wanted the Dominion to give the Province the full title to the site, which they would probably refuse to do. If the Dominion Government gave the Province a satisfactory lease, the Alberta Government were not going to quibble by setting up a Provincial rights question by asking for title to the land.

If we got the same rights under license as the Calgary Power Company now had, what more could be asked? The Calgary Power Company had the right to develop the site at Kananaskis they now occupied, to float bonds, and to distribute power.

LIBERALS MAINTAIN RIDICULOUS ATTITUDE

The Leader of the opposition maintained a ridiculous attitude when he said that the Assembly was not competent to express an opinion on the effect of the development at Spray Lakes from a scenic viewpoint, and at the same time asked for power, in his amendment, to have power developed there.

Mr. Henry, Edmonton member, had stated he was not in favor of the project being instituted at the present time by the Province, and yet his party was asking for the title to the site in few simple. What did they want the site for? Was it for a monument to departed Liberalism?

The Province could not deal with the Calgary Power Company until they had something to deal with, and the Government were not going to say that regardless of price or conditions they were going to develop the project. If the same precaution and foresight had been used in the railways and irrigation projects entered into by the Province in the past the Province would be much better off today.

An interjection by a Liberal member that the present Government had some commitments of their own, prompted the Premier to say that the commitments they had were forced upon them by the mess they found when they entered office.

He spoke with warmth, because after two days of debate they were faced with a resolution that savored of hair-splitting.

PROVINCE SHOULD CONTROL RIGHTS

We were going to have a fight for the right to control the Spray Lakes, and why hide the fact. Let them face the situation fairly. Let us go in the House be under the impression that the Province had nothing to gain if they got this site and did not develop it as a public enterprise.

The Province could not legislate so as to interfere with the use of anything that had been created by the Dominion in its proper legislative sphere. It made all the difference, however, when the Province was a controlling factor, as compared with endeavoring to regulate a concern whose rights were given them by the Dominion Government.

The Province must be given the right to control whether we developed or not, and they took this position, because, looking into the future and seeing the position we were in with gas companies and others at present, we could not afford not to control.

How could we regulate a company that got its rights from the Dominion? We must be in the position to regulate rates effectually.

C. R. Mitchell, opposition leader, who spoke earlier in the session, said it was

(Continued on page 12)

Women of Canada Waiting With Some Anxiety for Legislation in Regard to Nationality of Married Women

Mrs. Irene Parlby, in Moving Resolution Urging That Married Women of British Nationality Shall Not Lose Their Nationality by Marriage to Aliens, Reviews History of Struggle for Removal of Present Disability

In 1923 a resolution dealing with the nationality of married women was moved in this House by the honorable member for Edmonton (Mrs. McClung) and passed unanimously.

The present resolution, which confines itself to one phase of the question only, is by way of being a gentle reminder to the Federal Government that the women of this country are waiting with some anxiety for action to be taken on this question.

The request contained in the resolution narrows the whole question of the nationality of married women down to its lowest common denomination, for it merely asks that British women, residing in Canada, and married to aliens, may retain their British nationality unless they desire to make declaration of alienage.

In view of the fact that as a Provincial Legislature we have no power to remedy the disabilities under which British women sometimes find themselves in this country, when married to aliens, it seems rather useless for me to bore the House unduly by speaking at any great length to this motion.

I would like, however, to refresh the memory of members as to some of the aspects of this question.

DEMANDING NO NEW RIGHT

In the first place, I would remind the honorable members that women, in asking to retain their British nationality upon marrying an alien, are demanding no new right, but merely the restoration of an old right possessed by them prior to 1870.

Up to that time the common law of England contained two principles, one that a British woman who married an alien retained her British nationality; second, that an alien woman who married a British subject remained an alien.

The motion on the order paper does not touch on this second principle, and I do not propose to comment upon it.

I do wish, however, to emphasize the fact that the old law quite clearly laid down the principle that British nationality was something acquired by birth and that it carried with it privileges, responsibilities, obligations, which could not be discharged by the mere fact of marriage with an alien.

In 1870, married women had very few rights. They were legally regarded as mere chattels or possessions of their husbands; they had no rights over their property, which upon marriage passed into the control of their husbands. They did not possess the franchise, and were generally in a very subordinate and humiliating position compared to that which they occupy today.

They had, however, managed, up to 1870, to preserve this one very precious right, that of retaining their own nationality should they desire to marry an alien.

> On Thursday, March 4th, a resolution moved by Mrs. Parlby and seconded by Mrs. McClung, calling upon the Dominion Government to amend the present law whereby a woman of British nationality loses her British citizenship by the mere act of marrying an alien, was unanimously adopted in the Alberta Legislature. We print below the very able speech in which Mrs. Parlby reviewed the various changes in British law affecting the nationality of married women.

However, for some reason, changes were made in the law. In 1844 the Naturalization Act of England stated that an alien woman, upon marriage with a British subject, automatically became a British subject, and in 1870 the law went on to state:

"That a married woman shall be deemed to be the subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject."

It has been said that "this portion of the Naturalization Act, passed in 1870, was slipped in by accident; that there was no agitation in favor of depriving a wife of her British nationality, and as it had been discussed in the House at that time, it need not necessarily be binding upon us now, when the position of women has so completely changed."

FORMER PRINCIPLES OF LAW REVERSED

By these two changes in the common law of England, the former principles were reversed, and the British woman who married an alien became penalized in various ways.

In recent years the position has become aggravated, on account of the changes made in the naturalization laws of other countries.

For instance, the Cable Act of the U. S., passed in 1922 by 266 to 9, has resulted in many complications for British women.

A British born woman marrying an American, living in England or Canada, may actually find herself a woman without a country, a citizen of no State, unable, as her right, to claim protection from any Government.

In this country we have numerous instances of Canadian women married to Americans who have not taken out their naturalization papers. These women under our law have lost their British nationality by the mere act of marriage, but they have not obtained American nationality by the act of marriage. They cannot obtain it so long as their husbands live in Canada, nor indeed until they have lived at least one year in the United States.

They are women with no nationality. They have lost their citizenship rights. They cannot vote. In some Provinces they would not, I think, be eligible to teach, or to enter the Civil Service, should circumstances make it necessary for them to work, and in some Provinces I understand they would lose their right to a mother's pension.

UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES SUFFER LOSS OF PROPERTY

Under Articles 296 and 297 of the Peace Treaty, the property right and interests of all enemy aliens became subject to what is known as the Treaty of Peace change, the result being that many British women in the Old Country at least, who had been married to Germans in England before the war, suffered very serious losses in property.

We find also that these British women married to Americans, living in either Canada or England, let us say, find quite considerable difficulty sometimes in leaving the country for a visit.

One case was mentioned in the British House in which an English woman wished to join her American husband in the States; she was not able to do so, however, because she was outside the quota allowed. There was a case brought to my notice by one of the Federal members in this Province, where a Scotch girl who had married an American serving overseas during the war, now living in Alberta, wished some time ago to pay a visit to her relatives in the Old Country.

She could not get a passport from our Government, because according to our law she was no longer a British subject. She was told to go to the American consul for one, but he could not give her a passport, because according to the American law, she was not an American citizen; she was a woman of no nationality, and it was only after considerable difficulty that the Secretary of State finally, I understand, arranged the matter for her. That is surely a most ridiculous and unjust position for any woman to be placed in.

Argentine, Brazil, Chile, have similar naturalization laws to the States, and a British woman marrying a man of any of these nationalities, living in Canada, also becomes an outcast with no nationality of her own.

ALONG SAME LINES IN MANY COUNTRIES

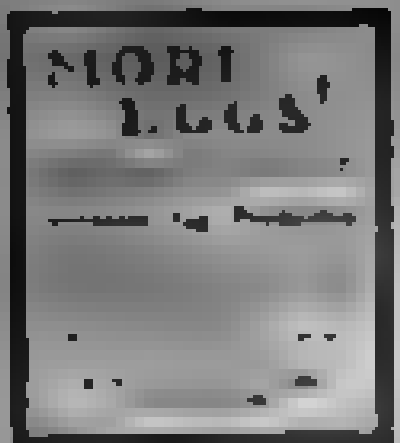
Thought is moving along the same lines with regard to this question in many countries. Belgium in 1922 gave women subjects the right to retain their nationality if they so desired. Sweden in 1924 gave her women subjects the same right so long at least as they resided in their own country, and the other Scandinavian countries followed suit.

I am convinced that public opinion in the Old Country and in Canada desires to follow the same course. Unfortunately, however, Governments seem to have played battledore and shuttlecock with this question, "passing the buck" backwards and forwards from the Imperial Government to the Dominions, from the Dominions to the Imperial Government.

If I may quote from a speech made by Mr. Hurst during the debate in the House of Commons in England:

Construction of Network of Good Roads Further Speeded Up in 1926 to Earn the Dominion Grants

Will See Greatest Amount of Publicity Not Allowed


MORI
LEGS'

Paulin's

MASSEY-HARRIS

STIFF TOOTH CULTIVATOR

UNEQUALLED FOR DESTROYING WEEDS

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847. 70 YEARS AGO

Winnipeg. Montreal. Moncton. Brandon. Regina. Saskatoon.
Souris. Toronto. Calgary. Edmonton. Toronto.

Agencies Everywhere

Tea is a small item in your household expenses, so why not have the best? Blue Ribbon Tea possesses real quality and fine flavor, it is stronger and consequently quite as economical to use as low priced bulk tea. ..

LUMBER AT SAWMILL PRICES

WESTERN FARMERS ASSOCIATE LUMBER CO.

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R. R. CLAUNCEY, LTD.

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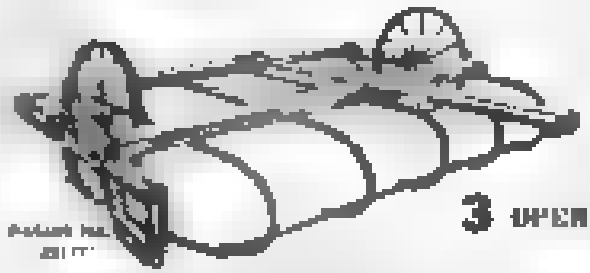
EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY

SAMSON Rotary Rod WEEDER



A WEEDER

A PACKER

A CULTIVATOR

3 OPERATIONS IN ONE

Our SAMSON WEEDER will not clog, will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed thirty acres per day

BUILT OF STEEL AND DOUGLAS FIR STRONG, DURABLE, LIGHT

"Weed your land before the weed covers the grass and not the weed."

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE US DIRECT

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder, Limited

331 Alberta Corner, Calgary

REGISTERED SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE AT

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT CLEANING PLANT

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Price List for Seed Grain

MARQUIS WHEAT

For certified production	22.50 per bushel
For [illegible]	17.00 per bushel
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11.50 per bushel

Bags, Sacks: [illegible] each extra

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS

The following are the seed prices for late which will hold for the season

[illegible]	[illegible] per [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] per [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] per [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] per bushel

Bags, Sacks: [illegible] each extra

Samson [illegible]	[illegible] per bushel

Wheat is put up in two-bushel sacks and oats in three-bushel sacks. All prices are F.O.B. Cleaning Plant, Edmonton.

WHEN IN EDMONTON

MAKE

The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAMS BROS.

[illegible]

[illegible] CALGARY

up to August 31 of that year, [illegible]

The totals from August 31, 1931, to the end of that year and for the four succeeding years were $141,279.41.

The total [illegible] paid out during 1931 were [illegible] and in 1932 [illegible]

R. Pearson, Independent (Calgary) [illegible] that he [illegible] intended to provide additional [illegible] by way of [illegible] the [illegible] of Tax [illegible] Calgary before the [illegible] of 1933.

The [illegible] of the materials [illegible] the Alberta Telephone [illegible] of the [illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] was informed by [illegible]

EXPENSE AND WORK OF STAFF

In asking for further [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] 1932 [illegible] had the staff [illegible] had so many [illegible] as there are [illegible]

Mr. M[illegible] has a number of people [illegible] for [illegible] that [illegible] could not [illegible] rather than impose a [illegible] on the [illegible] he was not [illegible] Mr. [illegible] chairman of the Municipal Affairs committee [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] the Spring Cabin debate [illegible] Thereupon [illegible] Lethbridge Northern [illegible] Act [illegible] providing for the [illegible] Act [illegible]

[illegible] Rate Enforcement [illegible] Lethbridge Northern [illegible] W. Small [illegible] standing. The bill is to remain [illegible] the [illegible] rates and fail [illegible] regulate [illegible] which [illegible] had the right to [illegible]

Act for Enforcement Lethbridge Northern Rates Finally Passed

Premier States 60 Freight Rate on Coal Not Acceptable to Alberta

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 3[illegible]. Board [illegible] were [illegible] to the [illegible] and were welcomed [illegible] Speaker. A [illegible] was given by [illegible] to the Act [illegible] Lethbridge Northern [illegible] Chairman [illegible] to be [illegible] to approve [illegible]

ALBERTA CANNOT AGREE TO 60 RATE

Premier Brownlee read a telegram from Chas. Stewart giving a [illegible] of a meeting representative of Dominion Government, Alberta members, all [illegible] operators, and C. N. R. The meeting

agreed on a rate of $8 per ton, subject to the consent of the Ontario and Alberta Governments. The understanding was that if the cost was found to be less than $8 the railway would refund the difference. If it was more the Governments would be asked to make up the difference.

The Alberta Government wired in reply that the original consideration was per ton, that a permanent coal rate could not be established at $8, and that they would not prejudice their position according to the $8 rate. This wholly met with the approval of the Assembly.

ASSN WITHDRAWAL
FACTORIES ACT

T. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary) asked for the withdrawal of the Factories Act. The Premier replied that there was no reason to do this, as there were only two contentious points, one of which was a minor one, and representations on the other would be heard before the end of next week.

The bill incorporating Calgary Y. W. C. A. introduced by Mrs. McClung was passed out of committee without discussion.

The bill amending the Municipal Hospitals Act (Gen. Bradley) received second reading.

WAYS
EXTENSIONS

When the bill promoted by Y. W. C. A. providing for an extension of 2.4 miles to the Lacombe and North West Railway at a cost of $67,400, was taken up in committee Jas. Duncan (Beaver River) said that the Government might have a definite railway building policy and announce where roads were ultimately going.

The Premier replying said that the policy of the present Government was same as that followed by the previous Governments.

M. Matheson, C. F. A. (Vegreville) differed from the previous speakers, and thought the Government should build no more extensions, but should sell the ones they had.

IN ORDER TO GET THEM
IN THE NEWSPAPERS

T. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary) intimated that the Government had been doing work on the Lacombe line without authority of the Assembly. Whereupon Premier Bowerman said that the Calgary member was in the habit of making unfair statements in the Assembly in order to get them into the newspapers. When he was in opposition, continued Mr. Bowerman, he did not indulge in insinuations, though he fought hard enough, but Mr. Marshall was making a practice of insinuation.

HARD TO
SELL

Premier Bowerman said the suggestion had been made that the Government sell the Lacombe road. He would be delighted to get rid of the Provincial railroads but they were hard to sell. They could not let the people along these lines suffer. Answering a question, he said that if they could not sell this road they would prefer operating it themselves.

In answer to Mr. Duncan, Mr. Smith said that the Government railroads were paying their way. Any amount over the above operating expense was being hypothecated. The bill was reported through committee.

HARNESS

You know Good Harness when you see it. Thus, come and see ours.

Others make Quality to fit a Price. We make Prices to fit the Quality. Yet our prices are not materially higher than others.

PLOW HARNESS	from $25.00 to $40.00
FARM HARNESS (With Breeching)	from $44.00 to $82.00
COLLARS from	$ 2.50 to $ 9.00

Write for Catalogue—FREE on Application—or call and see us when in Town.

RILEY & McCORMICK, LTD.

133 EIGHTH AVE. EAST CALGARY

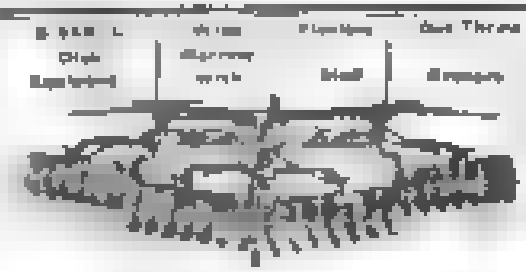
We Suggest

That all grain be tested for germination prior to sowing, this year particularly

Can we help you with your Seed Grain Problems?

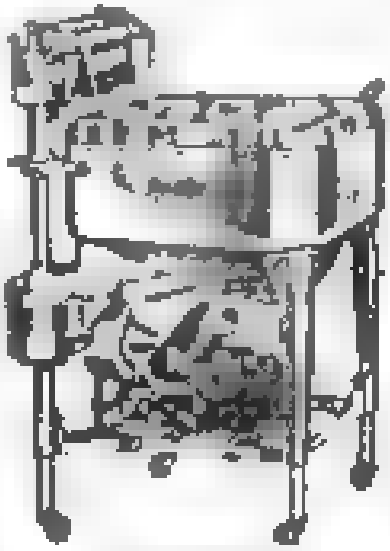
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, Limited

CALGARY EDMONTON



T. E. BISSELL Co. Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

IF IT WERE ONLY 1-9 AS GOOD YOU WOULD PREFER IT



9 OUTSTANDING MAYTAG FEATURES

9 REASONS FOR WORLD LEADERSHIP

Maytag Gyrofoam Washer

ANSWERING THE BELL IN DETAIL

When the bill authorizing an extension of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway by 18 miles was brought in [illegible] by Mr. Smith, [illegible] Minister, A [illegible] put in an eloquent appeal for extension of [illegible] which was to bring the line up to the [illegible] mines and to Fort McMurray. The cost would be around [illegible] and it would be a big encouragement to [illegible] as well as being of value to the Province.

The Minister of Railways did not think the time is ripe for [illegible] would permit the building of the line. He would prefer [illegible] and see how the industry develops.

Mr. Mills also received general support [illegible] the House. [illegible] stating that he was [illegible] and suggested [illegible] the supply has been [illegible] made [illegible] all the [illegible] in Western [illegible] and [illegible] the industry would be good [illegible] the Province.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES DEBATE

Premier Brownlee said he appreciated [illegible] which he [illegible] in [illegible] the Province [illegible] made use of [illegible] resources. He hoped a [illegible] would [illegible] helping industry in the Province.

The [illegible] operation with regard to the [illegible] The time was [illegible] in the header [illegible] which was not [illegible] The Government [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] industry but [illegible] had not had a [illegible] representation on the subject [illegible]

WHERE HAS THE BRIDGE GONE

The bigger expense of the extension [illegible] was the construction of a bridge across the Athabasca River which [illegible] 1924.

Mr. [illegible] said he had up his sleeve a [illegible] and asked if the materials for a steel bridge had not been there for [illegible] 1923. Mr. Smith said he had never heard of it, and the member for Athabasca who had built a timber bridge [illegible] himself had [illegible] either for the Minister agreed to make an investigation.

The bill was reported through committee.

Bill [illegible] Charter Amendment [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] power plant of the West [illegible] Electric Company was also reported.

ETHELBERT NORTHERN ARRANGEMENTS

A bill amending the Lethbridge Northern [illegible] Act so that the Province would pay the [illegible] in full of [illegible] payments on [illegible] of [illegible] water [illegible] was also reported, as did [illegible] the Irrigation Districts [illegible] Act and the Drainage District Amendment Act, which contained no [illegible] matter.

The bill amending the Pubblic and Highway Traffic Act had to go to

gauntlet of criticism, and was reported back. Geo. Hoadley, in introducing the bill, said he was not in favor of some of the clauses, which had been put in at the request of motor dealers. He wanted to get the opinion of the Assembly, when the bill could be withdrawn and redrafted.

The first clause, making it unnecessary for a mechanic or dealer driving a car for service or demonstration, to have a chauffeur's license, was criticised as being open to abuse. Another clause, that a license should go with the car and not with the owner, also met with objection.

The clause compelling car drivers to dim their lights when within 200 feet of another car, met with practically unanimous objection. The proper solution was suggested as compelling cars to have headlights that would not blind other drivers.

D. H. Galbraith, U. F. A. (Manton), asked if it was not advisable to license drivers. The Premier said he proposed that two years ago, but he did not think the public was ready for it.

The bill was recommitted for redrafting.

CLAUSES OF INSURANCE ACT DISCUSSED

Consideration of the Insurance Act was resumed. Much discussion arose on the clause which imposed restrictions on the insured in changing his or her beneficiary. Some members thought this was too drastic. The Premier said that it was not always right that a man should be allowed to leave his wife and children without insurance. There were too many cases of this. Another member said that people might, in the case of oil booms, etc., borrow on their insurance, and lose it all.

A number of clauses of the Act were passed and the Assembly adjourned.

IMPORTANT PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION IS PREPARED BY FARMER MEMBERS

(Continued from page 1)

marketing enterprises, attention will be given to fostering an understanding of the principles of this movement in the East. "We have secured from the Dominion Department of Agriculture," said Mr. Gardiner, "recognition of the necessity for co-operative marketing, and assistance to that end is likely to be given in the East by the Institute speakers and officials of the Department in literature and addresses to the farmers of the East."

Discussing the program outlined in the Speech from the Throne, in so far as it meets the desires of the Farmer members, Mr. Gardiner said he thought the Farm Loans Bill would be brought down at an early date, and also the legislation for the return to Alberta of its Natural Resources.

The tariff advisory board, which it is proposed to appoint, said the member, will be a fact finding board only, with no power to determine the tariff rates. All the information it obtains will be made available to the Government and the House of Commons and to the public if necessary.

Provision for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, the appointment of a Royal Commission regarding Maritime rights in the operation of the Intercolonial railway, inquiry into the causes of Canadian grain going through other than Canadian ports, and the securing, if possible, of the use of Canadian ports, are other matters on the program of the session to which reference was made in the Speech from the Throne.

NOT CONCERNED WITH PARTY LABEL, SAYS COOTS

"As a U. F. A. representative at Ottawa, I should be unwarranted in allowing any personal political preference to interfere with the interests of my constituents, or to in-

SHOW ME YOUR WEEDS

I'll take all the weeds and have them on top of the ground in a mulch to cure. Thick stubble, thistles, any weed, or stony ground, is all the same to the

New Style

ROTARY ROD WEEDER

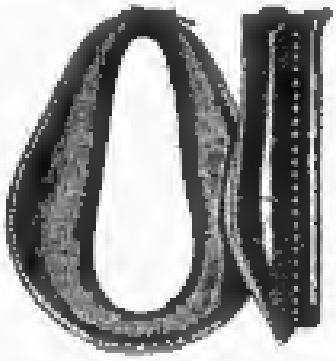
The Weeder with the Revolving Square Rod

The new style Rotary Rod Weeder is a larger and improved type. It is a cultivator, weeder and packer combined; it leaves an ideal mulch; loose, coarse, level and of uniform depth. Revolving rod tears out weed roots, any kind of weeds. It will rid the worst infested land of weeds.

Made in two sizes, 10 and 12 feet. Over 2,500 now in use in Canada

Northern Machinery Co., Ltd.

Canadian Vendors—CALGARY and EDMONTON



A TIP ON Horse Collars

There are two important factors in the make-up of a collar—The leather and the stuffing. The latter is hidden but it is more important than the outside. Don't buy a collar unless it is GUARANTEED TO HAVE A GENUINE LONG STRAW THROAT AND RIM.

THE GREAT WEST SADDLERY CO., LTD.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON

GOPHERS WILL EAT THIS POISON

Because the odor attracts the gophers and makes them eat it. That is the secret of the remarkable success of Mickelson's Ready Rodo Liquid, the result of the 20 years' experience of the original gopher poison producer, Anton Mickelson. This year, use gopher poison that the gophers will eat—Ready Rodo is sure death. If your dealer hasn't got it write

Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd.

80 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man.

Makers of the famous "My Own" Gopher Poison Powder.

On Credit!

$1 DOWN!

STUDEBAKER 21 The Insured Watch

For a new monthly payments and get the Studebaker watch, sent from the factory at factory prices. It gives regular service including heat, cold, vibration and 3 years time. Insured for a lifetime. Write for Free Book showing 21 styles, the latest designs. Book FREE!

WRITE

Chain FREE Special Offer: Write while offer lasts. Get Free Gold Link Chain to match FREE!

Limited, Dept. A82, Windsor, Ont.
Studebaker Watch Co. of Canada

ROSES

Special offering of 7,000 Rose bushes of assorted varieties imported direct from Holland. While they last $6 per dozen. All finest varieties, No. 1 stock, field grown. Order now for early spring shipment.

WM. RENNIE CO. LTD.
Calgary, Alberta

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. STRATHMORE HOLSTEINS

Some exceptional young bulls for sale at present, including a number from dams with records of over 20,000 lbs. milk in a year, and sired by our well known herd bulls, winners of numerous championships on the Western Fair Circuit, offering a splendid opportunity to secure a bull with a really high class pedigree, the bulls offered being the result of many years' efforts and consistent breeding to obtain stock capable of large production combined with high butterfat tests. For full particulars, write

G. H. HUTTON, Supt. Agriculture and Animal Industry, C. P. R. Dept. of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta,
or
G. H. JONES, Manager C. P. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

University No. 222 Wheat earlier than Marquis or Renfrew. Limited quantity grades No. 1; $2.00 per bushel, sacks included.

Alta Swede Clover, the only Red Clover which does not winter kill. Grades No. 1, 60c per lb. Edmonton; quantity limited. Northern Seed Co., Edmonton, Alta.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, thoroughly cleaned and scarified, bagged 5½ cents a lb. Kabel Bros., Telfield, Alta.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERels, good laying strain, $5.00 each. J. M. Mitchell, Hanna, Alta.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from god laying stock, $3.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Box 324, Stettler, Alta.

WANTED—100 BUSHELS OF HIGH CLASS Barke seed barley. Box 1, Langdon, Alta.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS of all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 304-308 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

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CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium Book. Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM 111 Lansdowne Av., Winnipeg, Man.

tinues no one way or the other, and I am totally unconcerned with the party label of any Government which may be in office." stated George G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod, in an interview with "The U. F. A." in Calgary during the recent Parliamentary recess. "The decision taken by the Farmer members at Ottawa, as the result of developments since the opening of the session, was the only possible decision under the circumstances."

Like other members of the Farmer group who have spoken on the subject, Mr. Coote emphasized the fact that the manner in which the Farmers are co-operating with the Government involves no union or coalition of any kind.

COULD HAVE SUPPORTED MEIGHEN ON CONDITIONS

Under the circumstances, the Farmers had found themselves in a position to co-operate with the Liberals in legislation. "Had Mr. Meighen said that so far as the tariff was concerned, the result was pretty much of a draw; that as he did not have a majority in the House he would drop such contentious matters as the duty on farm implements and the abrogation of our statutory grain rates, I am sure he would have been on quite safe ground and would have made it possible for us to co-operate with him."

The reply of Mr. Meighen to the letter of Robert Forke, M.P., left no doubt in the minds of the Farmer members as to the course they must follow under present circumstances. Mr. Meighen's party is committed to an increase in the duty on agricultural implements, and to interference with the rights of the Western Provinces under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

WHAT INCREASE IN RATES WOULD MEAN

"I should be lacking in a sense of duty to my constituents if I took any risk whatever of an increase in the grain rates which are ours by right under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. In 1923-24, the latest year for which the official figures are available, the farmers of the Macleod constituency shipped over 11½ million bushels of wheat, apart from other grains. An increase in grain rates of 4 cents a bushel would cost us 11½ million bushels no less than $460,000.

SURPLUS OF $188,819.34 FOR 1925 IS SHOWN BY PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

(Continued from page 7)

	Expenditure less than estimates	Expenditure under Spec. warrant	Net under or *over-expenditure
Public Debt	$117,287.92	.....	$117,287.92
Executive Council	2,264.27	$6,534.54	*4,270.27
Legislation	3,086.45	.....	3,086.45
Agriculture Department	76,053.19	65,796.18	10,257.01
Attorney General's Department	49,521.90	12.00	49,509.90
Education Department	24,933.77	.....	24,933.77
Municipal Affairs Department	23,264.51	24,614.42	*2,349.91
Provincial Secretary's Department	2,973.61	.....	2,973.61
Public Health Department	4,659.56	12,495.42	*7,835.86
Public Works Department	52,961.98	2,839.79	50,122.19
Railways Branch	2,792.59	21,250.34	*18,457.75
Treasury Department	46,399.93	50,929.38	*4,529.45
	$404,326.18	$215,505.43	$188,819.34

Expenditure under special warrants, unforeseen at the time the Estimates were passed by the Legislature consists principally of expenditure under the Election Act; expenditure to aid co-operative marketing; commission to municipalities on collection of taxes; care of indigents in improvement and municipal districts; investigation of cheaper power; appeal of Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia re. freight rates; expenses of the Alberta Coal Commission; unemployment relief; bond interest for drainage districts, and sundry other charges set forth in detail in Statement No. 3 of the Public Accounts.

Increase in Revenue

The actual results show an increase over the Estimates by $360,816.90, summarized as follows:

Particulars—	In excess of estimates	Less than estimates
Dominion of Canada	.....	$3,419.34
Agriculture Department	.....	46,471.37
Attorney General's Department	262,724.42	.....
Education Department	6,140.07	.....
Executive Council	46,962.19	.....
Legislation	169.09	.....
Municipal Affairs Department	36,365.99	.....
Provincial Secretary's Department	3,864.65	.....
Public Health Department	22,614.66	.....
Public Works Department	24,165.77	.....
Railways Branch	1,646.14	.....
Treasury Department	6,710.46	.....
	$464,203.51	$96,231.37
Net improvement	$360,816.90	

Revenue from Succession Duties shows an increase over the estimates of $265,453.29; Mine Owners' Taxes realized $40,466.04, and municipal taxes, $38,709.99 in excess of the estimates. Revenue of the Provincial Secretary's Department shows substantial increases for automobile licenses, etc., but, due to the fact that revenue from the Railway Mileage Tax Act was $85,539.81 short of the estimate, the total revenue for the department only shows a small increase of $3,364.65. Cheque for $125,000.00 from the Canadian National Railways for railway mileage taxes was received about ten days after the books closed, too late to be included in revenue for the year 1925.

Surplus moneys of the Canada Wheat Board, $112,000.00 received from the Government of Canada, were placed in capital account, pending final disposal or appropriation, and were not included in revenue, income account.

Arrears of assessed taxes, accounts receivable, equipment, stores and materials and miscellaneous revenue amounts (not included in the statement of revenue at the end of the year 1925), show an increase of almost $600,000.00 over the amount outstanding at the end of 1924, as follows:

General Revenue Fund

Arrears of assessed taxes, etc. December 31, 1925	$6,867,[illegible]
Arrears of assessed taxes, etc. December 31, 1924	4,[illegible]
Increase	$2[illegible]

Accounts payable at December 31, 1925 were charged to the expenditure of the year. They amounted to $1,124,[illegible] compared with $1,030,796.[illegible] at the end of the year 1924. By providing for these accounts the cash surplus, $281,[illegible], was reduced to a true surplus of $188,819.34.

Revenue collected in 1925 in respect of 1926 business amounted to $445,[illegible] and was included from the 1926 accounts.

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

FOR SALE — ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER Seed. Scarified and cleaned. Thomas Noble, High Bow Stock Farm, Bayshore.

FOR SALE — ONE CARLOAD VICTORY Seed Oats. Clean, heavy, 95 per cent. germination. 42 cents per bushel, machine run, f.o.b. cars Kraken. Sample free. T. Gulticksen, Kraken, Alta.

GENUINE PURE RENFREW WHEAT — Have a limited amount for sale, cleaned and sacked. Yielded 5 bushels more per acre than Registered Marquis under same conditions in 1925. Government Seed Control Certificate No. 65-1234 reads, No. 1 test 99 in 4 days. M. Watson, Provost.

SELLING BROME AND RYE GRASS AND Sweet Clover Seed, mixed, for ten cents per pound. Herbert E. Jinks, Craigmyle, Alta.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY — GRASS FOR alkali land. U. S. investigation says new grass will thrive on the worst, either hay or pasture. John Zawadzki, Marion, Mont.

1000 BUSHELS "RENFREW" SPRING Wheat. Cleaned, $2.00 per bushel. Sacks extra. Dominion Seed Test No. 61-3908. In six days 97 per cent germination. This is the new wheat developed by the University of Alberta. It is more vigorous and a heavier yielder than Marquis, but equal to Marquis in milling quality. D. H. Galbraith, Yelgun, Alta.

SUPERIOR QUALITY BROME GRASS seed, specially recleaned; sample free. Joseph S. Thompson, Haytor, Alta.

OATS FOR SEED, BANNER OR VICTORY, carbyle only; also feed oats. Secretaries of Locals advise us your requirements and we will quote delivered prices. J. A. Brain & Co., 608 Lancaster Building, Stock Farm, Bayshore.

FOURTH GENERATION MARQUIS wheat; registration number S. 12209. 95 per cent. germination in six days. Cleaned and sacked: $2.00 per bushel. Can ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. Sample. Alta. Alta.

RED CLOVER—GOVERNMENT TESTED, 99.5 purity, scarified; grown on Lakeside Farm 30 years. Most economical soil builder; well adapted to clay soils. Ten or 20 pounds, 40c; 50 pounds or more 35c, sacked; F.O.B. Wetaskiwin, Alberta. A. C. Bussey.

BROME SEED FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT tested; free from noxious weeds; 2c lb., sacks included. A. L. Dorsch, Carstairs, Alberta.

BROME GRASS SEED — FIRST PRIZE Provincial Seed Fair. $10.00 per 100. Also Blackwood. DeWinton, Alta.

RENNIE'S SEEDS
"The Finest the World Produces"
SEED CORN

Rennie's is recognized as one of the most complete and up-to-date High Grade Seed Corn Plants on the North American Continent.

	Per bushel
Longfellow Yellow Flint	$ 4.00
North Dakota White Flint	3.75
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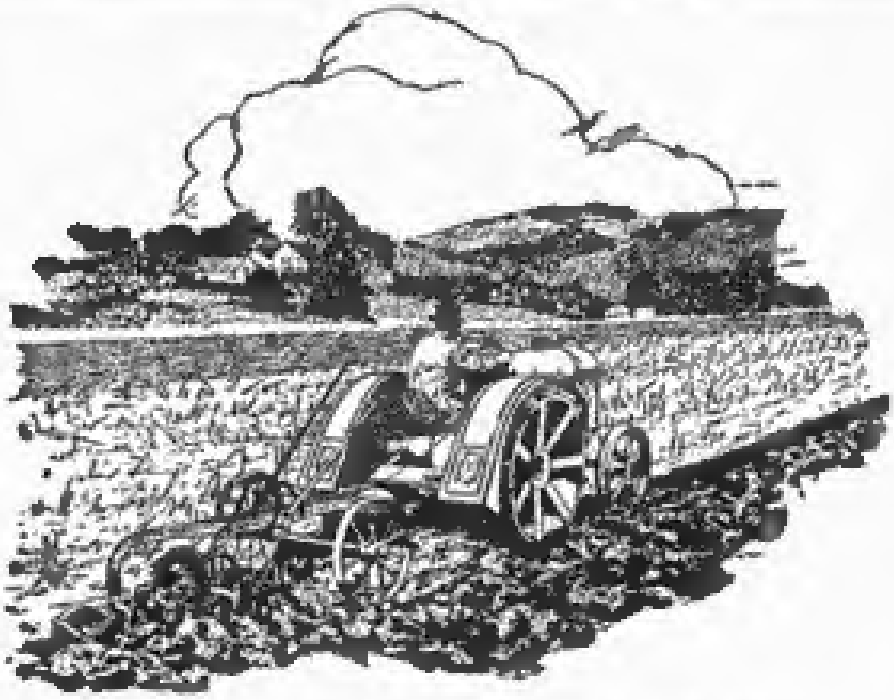

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